Articles.		Probable quantities required for the year.
Salt (common)	lbs.	750
Do table	„	15
Soda water splits	Bts.	6,000
Soji	lbs.	2,000
Sugar, white, 1st sort	„	4,000
Tamarind	„	350
Tea	„	25
Turmeric	„	10
Whisky	Bts.	12
Vegetables	lbs.	5,000
B. HOSPITAL NECESSARIES		
Brooms, common	No.	500
Do cocoanut	„	300
Charcoal	lbs.	1,000
Chatties	No.	120
Chimneys, large	„	5
Do medium	„	5
Do small	„	5
Chunam	lbs.	800
Do brushes	No.	12
Coir cocoanut	lbs.	500
Cotton for dressings	„	2,000
Goglets	No.	40
Kerosine oil	galls.	3,300
Ladles (cocoanut)	No.	100
Lamp-wick, Kerosine, broad	Yds.	15
Do do narrow	„	15
Lamp oil	lbs.	50
Match-boxes	No.	600
Mullays	„	500
Mats, common	„	40
Night chatties, broad	„	100
Sieves, bamboo	„	10
Tar	lbs.	100
Tin pots	No.	150
Water pots, large	„	12
Do medium	„	12
Do small	„	...
C. CONTINGENT ARTICLES.		
Baskets, large	No.	100
Buckets, zinc	„	25
Books for prescription	No.	120
Bottles, empty	„	200
Cloth, bandage double breadth	Pieces	600
Do dressing	Yds.	700
Do dungry	„	50
Flannel for bandages	„	70
Funnel, tin	No.	10
Needles	„	200
Safety pins	„	2,000
Soap, bar	lbs.	240
Soap, carbolic	„	125
Soap, country	„	480
Do Europe	Cakes	800
Do monkey brand	„	300
Soap-nut	lbs.	300
Straw	Bundles	400
Thread sewing cards	No.	200
D. COUNTRY MEDICINES.		
Alum	lbs.	25
Ammonia Chloride	„	100
Bael fruit	No.	100
Bees-wax	lb.	5
Borax	„	5
Camphor	„	15
Chiretta	„	35
Corks	No.	250
Fennel fruit	lb.	5
Ferri sulphur	„	10
Ginger, dry	„	10
Gum, Arabic	„	25
Linseed meal (powder)	„	5,000
Liquorice root	„	5
Oil, cocoanut	Bots.	200
Oil, gingelly	„	50
Potass nitras	lbs.	50
Senna leaves	„	25
Sulphur, country	„	15
Sulphate of copper	„	1
Vinegar	Bots.	5
Mustard, Europe	„	25

J. SMYTH, M. D., *Lt.-Col., I. M. S.*
Surgeon in charge.

Note on the nature of Malaria, how it is spread, how we may protect ourselves from it and how we must treat the disease.

1. *The Nature of Malaria.*—Not many years ago many believed that malaria was contracted by drinking bad water. It was thought to be something in the water, by swallowing which one caught the "Cold and Fever." Others again thought that one got malaria from breathing bad air in swampy places, the belief being that it was something in the air, the inhaling of which caused "Cold and Fever." But now it is known that it is nothing which we drink, nor anything which we inhale that causes "Cold and Fever". The cause of it is a very small animal which has to get into the blood, but not by swallowing nor by inhaling.

Where this very small animal came from in the first place it is difficult to say, but what is more important to know is that it lives in the blood of people who have "Cold and Fever," and in many of the people who have not active cold and fever but the big spleen which has resulted from many attacks of this disease.

2. *How the disease is spread.*—The disease is spread from one person to another by means of certain mosquitoes which live in malarious places. These mosquitoes while taking their regular meal of blood from a person who has the malaria animal in his blood, suck up also many of these animals. The mosquitoes with these animals in their stomachs then go to get a meal of blood from a healthy person, and in doing so they inject the malaria animal into the

althy man who soon developes cold and fever, while myriads of malaria animals are rapidly oduced in his blood, and he becomes a source from which mosquitoes may draw infection herewith to infect other healthy men.

This is the way malaria is spread.

3. *How to protect oneself from Malaria.*—It is clear from the above that if there were no osquitoes there would be no malaria, and if we could prevent ourselves from being bitten by osquitoes we should never contract malaria. The lesson is that we must try and get rid of e mosquitoes as far as possible, and if this is not entirely practicable we must keep out of the osquitoe's way as much as possible. Now in order to maintain the existence of mosquitoes e must allow them a certain amount of stagnant water to breed in. For practical purposes it ay be stated that mosquitoes cannot propagate their species without stagnant water. The ecret of the extinction of mosquitoes is therefore to see that no stagnant water lies near our ouses, that is, not within 500 yards of our houses. All stagnant pools must be drained, and hose that cannot be drained ought to have fish grown in them if they are large, or kerosine oil oured on their surface weekly if they are small. A favorite place for malaria mosquitoes to row is the hoof track of a bullock which may contain a quart or two of water. It is not every ind of mosquito that can spread malaria. The common mosquito that lives in dirty water in he back-yards does not spread malaria. The malaria mosquito likes clean water. Nevertheess it is well to destroy all sorts of mosquitoes, for the other kinds, if they do not spread malaria ay spread other disease quite as bad. They all propagate their species in water, so the same rocedure that destroys the malaria mosquito destroys the others also. So one must not keep hatties of water standing unemptied for days nor collection of dirty water undrained near the ouse. If we do we shall certainly be infested by mosquitoes. It is not enough that one ouse-holder observe these rules, every one in the village must do so. If any single villager eglects these rules he renders void the efforts of all the others, for the mosquitoes he breeds y his carelessness easily find their way into the other houses. Villagers should therefore unish any one of their members who by carelessness endanger their lives or interfere with heir comfort in this way. So much for the actual destruction of the mosquito.

The next point to observe is to keep out of the mosquitoe's way as much as possible. As hey only bite at night we should not expose ourselves where they exist at night. Workers hould be in out of the fields before sun set. Then, if there are mosquitoes in the house itself, arious methods are recommended for keeping them at a distance. The best is to sleep under mosquito net, but only the wealthy can afford this. Filling the room with strong smoke is seful for an hour or so before lying down to rest. But unless the house is absolutely shut up he mosquitoes will come in very soon, and, though the sleeper may be unconcious of it he will e bitten and perhaps inoculated with malaria. Smearing the body with certain oils is also of ome use.

4. The best medicine to take for this disease is quinine which can be had very cheaply in he Post Offices, etc. For a person above 15 years, ten grains every 8 hours is the proper ose, to be continued for 24 hours after the fever ceases. Between 5 and 15 years, 2½ grains or 5 years and an extra ½ grain for each additional year. An infant 3 months old can take he grain every 8 hours—a year old can take 2 grains, and then ½ grain for each year above his till the 5th year. The medicine often causes noises in the ears but this soon passes off. purge should always be taken before beginning quinine unless diarrhœa already exist.

J. SMYTH, M. D., *Lt.-Col.*, I. M. S.,
Offg. Sr. Surgn. & Sany. Comr., M. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Notification dated 9th November 1904.

It is hereby notified for the general information of the public that the travellers' bungalow Dodballapur will be closed to travellers, from 1st to 7th December 1904, both days inclusive, it will be required for the occupation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, from the 4th the 6th December 1904.

Notification dated 14th November 1904.

1. It is hereby notified for public information that the undermentioned Jodi lage, which has been duly attached in satisfaction of the arrears of revenue due to overnment (as shown in the subjoined statement) by the said Jodidars, will be sold public auction at the place and on the date mentioned in the annexed statement. The sale ll commence at 12 A.M. on the date specified, and the village will be knocked down to the ghest bidder without reserve.